

REMARKS

A substitute specification is enclosed to correct several minor informalities and typographical errors found throughout the specification. A marked-up copy of the substitute specification is set out in the attachment marked "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE."

The specification at page 1, lines 6 and 7 has been amended to recite that this application is a continuation of U.S. Patent No. 6,340,746 B1. This application was erroneously labeled as a continuation-in-part. The application as-filed contains no new matter in view of the parent case.

The proper structure of the sugar product at the top of page 3 has been inserted. When RibCYS is reacted with water, the products are cysteine and $(CH_2OH)(CHOH)_3CHO$ and not the sugar as depicted in the as-filed application at the top of page 3. Thus, no new matter is added by inserting the proper sugar product at the top of page 3.

The specification at page 6, lines 5, 7, and 10 have been amended to recite "prodrugs of." The amendment was made so that the specification is consistent with the claims. The specification at page 6, line 11, has been amended to recite that vitamin C and E are antioxidant vitamins. The amendment is consistent with the specification at page 8, lines 5 and 6.

The specification at page 6, line 10 has been amended to depict the correct structure of galactose protected cysteine. Galactose does not contain methyl groups, which are depicted in the original structure. Thus, the new structure does not incorporate new matter.

The specification at page 8, line 13 has been amended to depict the correct structure of cysteamine and vitamin C. In the original structure, the five-membered ring that is the residue of vitamin C is missing a double bond. Vitamin C possesses a double bond at this position. Thus, the new structure does not incorporate new matter.

The specification at page 8, line 20 has been amended to recite L-selenocysteine so that the specification is consistent with structure at the top of page 9. Thus, the amendment does not incorporate new matter.

The specification at page 9, lines 13 and 14 has been amended to recite that R' is =O so that the specification is consistent with original claim 9.

The specification at page 12, line 6, has been amended to recite that 3.8 g of 2-thiazolidinone was produced. The as-filed application discloses at page 12, line 6, that the yield of 2-thiazolidinone produced was 42%. This corresponds to 3.8 g of material. Thus, this amendment does not introduce new matter.

The specification at page 17, line 19 has been amended to delete the second recitation of "alkyl," which was a typographical error, and replaced with "aryl." Page 18, line 2, recites the use of benzaldehyde, which is an aryl aldehyde. Additionally, the structures in original claims 3, 9, and 14 recite that R' is an aryl group. An aryl aldehyde is required to produce these compounds where R' is an aryl group. Therefore, the amendment does not introduce new matter.

The specification at page 18 has been amended to recite the proper reaction sequence. The specification of the as-filed application at page 17, line 22, discloses the reaction between L-selenocysteine and phenyl chloroformate. The as-filed application depicts L-cysteine at the top of page 18. Therefore, the reaction between L-selenocysteine and chloroformate and the final reaction product have been inserted in the substitute specification. The amendment does not introduce new matter based on the disclosure at page 17, line 22 of the as-filed application.

The specification at pages 2-4, 7-15, 18, and the abstract have been amended to correct typographical and grammatical errors.

Claims 1, 9-13, and 16-20 are pending. Claims 3-8, 14, and 15 have been canceled. Claims 1 and 9 were amended to more clearly claim what applicants consider to be their invention. Claims 1 and 9 were amended to delete the terms "sulfur" and "derived from."

Support for new claim 16 can be found at, *inter alia*, page 1, lines 12 and 13.

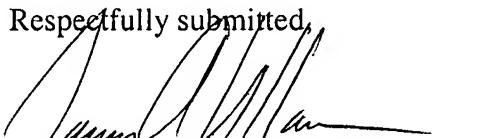
Support for new claim 17 can be found at, *inter alia*, page 1, lines 19-25, and on page 5, lines 18-25.

The structures depicted in new claims 18 and 19 were derived from as-filed claims 3, 9, and 14. In an effort to reduce the number of claims and facilitate prosecution, the structures depicted in as-filed claims 3, 9, and 14 were consolidated into one claim. The structure does not introduce new matter. Additional support for new claims 18 and 19 is described above in view of new claims 16 and 17.

Support for new claim 20 can be found in original claim 9.

Applicants respectfully request entry of these amendments and new claims and allowance of the pending claims. The Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned if necessary in order to facilitate prosecution.

No additional fees are believed due; however, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 14-0629.

Respectfully submitted,


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Mike Laird

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

TITLE

PRODRUGS AND CONJUGATES OF THIOL- AND SELENOL-
CONTAINING COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a [continuation-in-part from] continuation of United States Patent No. 6,340,746 B1, Application No. 09/485321, filed July 20, 2002, titled "PRODRUGS AND CONJUGATES OF THIOL- AND SELENOL-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF" nationalized from 10 PCT/US98/16324, filed August 6, 1998, which claimed priority to United States Provisional Patent Application 60/055,019, filed August 7, 1997 (which applications are hereby incorporated by reference).

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to sulfur- and selenium- []containing compounds 15 and methods for using these compounds to protect mammals from toxic insults. More specifically, the present invention relates to prodrugs and conjugates of thiol- or selenol-containing compounds, such as cysteine, cysteamine, glutathione, selenocysteine, selenocysteamine, and the Walter Reed (WR) compounds.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 *Technical Background*

Thiol- or selenol-containing compounds, e.g., cysteine, cysteamine, glutathione, selenocysteine, selenocysteamine, and the WR compounds, are known protective and preventive agents. Potential protective or preventive uses of such agents are widespread, as in reducing the unwanted side effects of chemo- or radiotherapy of cancer, improving 25 cardiovascular function, preventing mutagenesis, preventing the initiation and/or progression of cancer, reducing toxic consequences of planned or unplanned radiation or

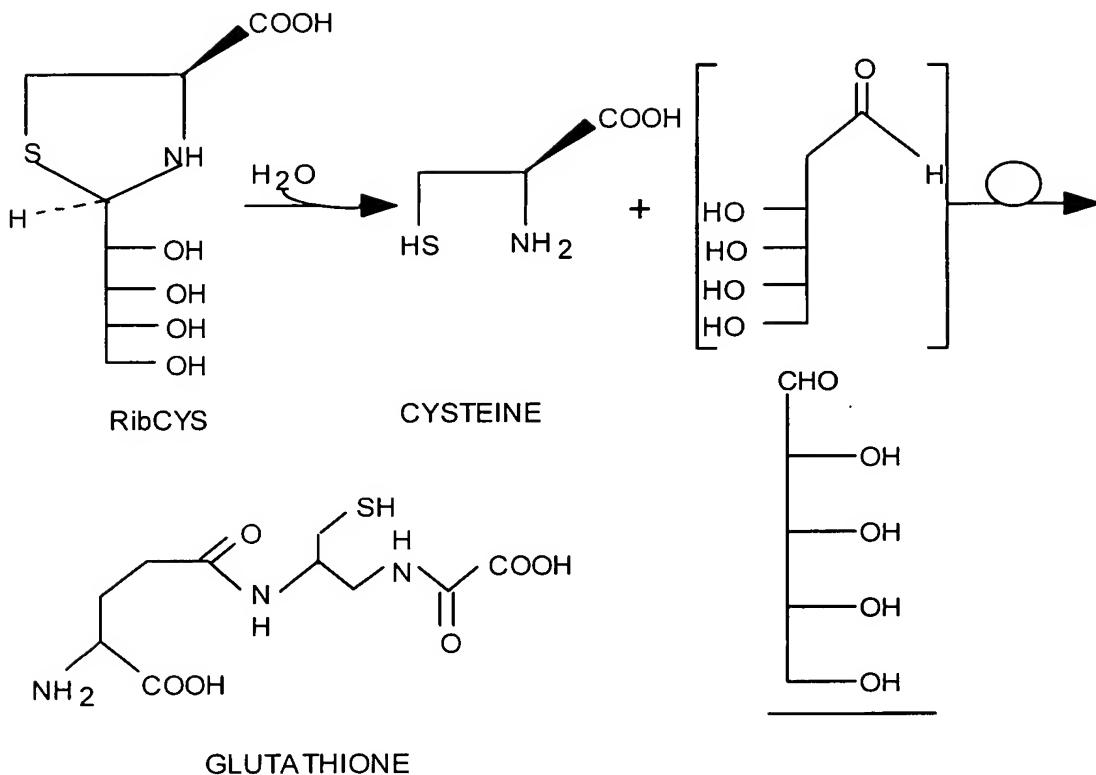
chemical exposures, slowing the aging process, and preventing cataract formation. New evidence also links these compounds to altered gene expression and enhanced cellular repair processes.

The activity of these thiol- or selenol-containing compounds is mainly due to the 5 sulfur or selenium atom participating in nucleophilic attack on toxic electrophiles, scavenging free radicals, effecting repair of damaged targets through hydrogen atom donation, altering the redox status of the cell, or affecting gene transcription or protein function.

For example, the reduced form of glutathione (Glu-Cys-Gly), a naturally occurring 10 tripeptide with a free sulphydryl group (SH), serves as a sulphydryl buffer that maintains the cysteine residues of hemoglobin and other proteins in a reduced state. Glutathione also plays a key role in detoxifying the body by reacting with both endogenous and exogenous compounds, such as hydrogen peroxide and other peroxides.

Evidence suggests that glutathione is useful at protecting the body from the 15 harmful side effects of radiation and chemotherapy that often accompany cancer treatment. Cyclophosphamide (CTX), for example, is a widely used antitumor agent whose clinical utility is limited by its bladder toxicity. During CTX metabolism in the body, a compound, acrolein, is released. Acrolein is thought to be responsible for the urotoxicity of CTX. Glutathione has been implicated in CTX detoxification by 20 conjugating to acrolein.

It has been of significant interest in the art, therefore, to increase glutathione synthesis especially during periods of toxic insults. [L-cysteine] L-Cysteine, a reactant in 25 normal glutathione biosynthesis, is known to increase the synthesis of endogenous glutathione. To date, a significant challenge in the art has been to provide L-cysteine to cells at sufficiently high levels to drive glutathione biosynthesis. As disclosed, for example, in United States Patent 4,868,114 to Nagasawa et al., prodrugs of L-cysteine (i.e., chemical compounds converted to L-cysteine in the cell), such as RibCys, can be used by the cell to drive glutathione biosynthesis as shown below.



These prodrugs have been shown to offer good protection against a variety of toxic insults. However, the initial prodrugs are highly water soluble and are rapidly excreted by the body.

5 WR compounds are also of significant interest in the art. Over 4400 WR compounds were prepared and tested at the Walter Reed Army Hospital after World War II in an effort to develop radioprotective compounds that might be employed by military personnel during a nuclear encounter. The single agent with the greatest potential that arose from that extensive effort was WR-2721, which is converted to WR-1065 by 10 enzymatic cleavage. These compounds have several shortcomings, however, including that they possess noteworthy toxicity and little oral activity, greatly reducing their clinical utility.

Finally, selenocysteine[s] [are] is of significant interest in the art for [their] its 15 antioxidant and anticancer properties. In [fact] addition, selenium has received significant attention for its ability to inhibit or delay the onset of AIDS caused by HIV

infection. Selenium is also a cofactor of glutathione peroxidase, an enzyme which has been implicated in many detoxifying processes.

Selenium is an essential mineral that is critical to the normal functioning of many species, including humans. It also has demonstrated activity as a cancer chemopreventive agent. Selenium-containing compounds appear to have especially high preventive activity against the initiation phase of colorectal cancer, although its chemoprotective ability has been extended to cancers in many organs, caused by a variety of carcinogens.

To achieve this chemopreventive activity, levels of selenium at least five-fold greater than that required for normal nutritional status appear to be necessary. In addition, selenium must be given continuously for maximum inhibition. Unfortunately, selenium is also known for its profound toxicity, making selenium supplementation a distinct challenge.

Current selenium supplements rely on inorganic forms, such as sodium selenite (Na_2SeO_3) or sodium selenate (Na_2SeO_4). While these forms have some value, they are considered more toxic than necessary, and are unlikely to be useful in cancer [chemoprevention] chemoprevention. Several organoselenium compounds, which appear to be less toxic in general than the inorganic forms, have been proposed for *in vivo* use, but the full potential of this strategy has not yet been realized. In general, however, it is very clear that the chemical form in which selenium is introduced consistently shows a marked influence on biological outcomes, including cancer chemoprevention and toxicity.

Selenocysteine is an organic form that is present in the body and is now recognized as the 21st amino acid used in protein synthesis. While it represents a valuable biochemical form, selenocysteine is chemically unstable and difficult to handle, which has undoubtedly deterred its study and use. In addition, even though it possesses greatly reduced inherent toxicity, it still may be too toxic at chemopreventive doses to [the] be therapeutically useful. Accordingly, prodrug forms of selenocysteine that possess reduced inherent toxicity and improved physicochemical properties would be desirable.

Objects of the Invention

It is, therefore, an object of the invention to provide prodrugs and conjugates of thiol- or selenol-containing compounds, such as cysteine, cysteamine, glutathione, selenocysteine, selenocysteamine, and the WR compounds.

5 Another object of the invention is to provide such prodrugs of thiol- or selenol-containing compounds displaying reduced toxicity and increased clinical utility.

Another object of the invention is to provide such prodrugs of thiol- or selenol-containing compounds with increased lipophilicity that can target a specific organ or region of the body.

10 Another object of the invention is to provide such prodrugs of thiol- or selenol-containing compounds that can be conjugated to antioxidant[s] vitamins, such as vitamin C and E, thus maximizing the effects by providing different agents that work by complementary mechanisms.

Further objects of the invention will become evident in the description below.

15 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

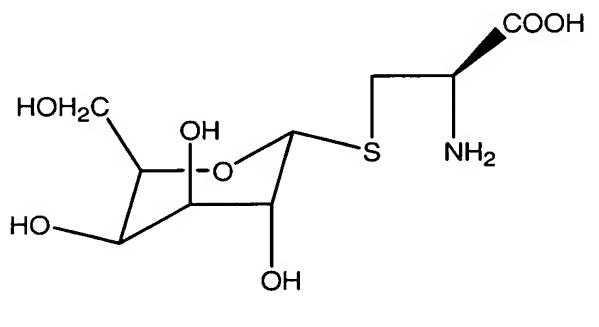
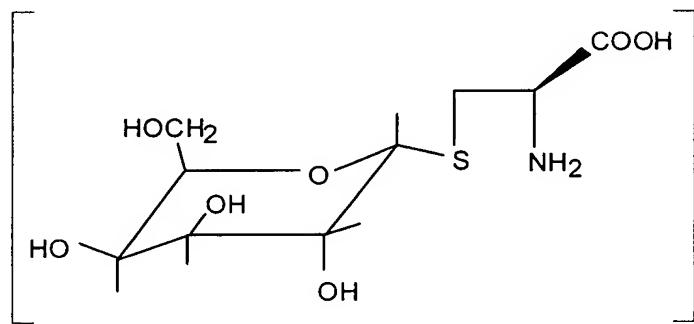
The present invention is directed to novel prodrugs and conjugates of thiol- or selenol-containing compounds, including cysteine, cysteamine, glutathione, selenocysteine, selenocysteamine, and the WR compounds. Potential protective or preventive uses of such agents are widespread, as in reducing the unwanted side effects of 20 chemo- or radiotherapy of cancer, improving cardiovascular function, preventing mutagenesis, preventing the initiation and/or progression of cancer, reducing toxic consequences of planned or unplanned radiation or chemical exposures, slowing the aging process, preventing cataract formation, etc.

25 Prodrugs are inactive forms of a parent drug that have been created to overcome one or more barriers to their effective use. In the present invention, prodrugs have been designed to overcome the chemical instability and/or possible toxicity barriers that exist with the parent drug.

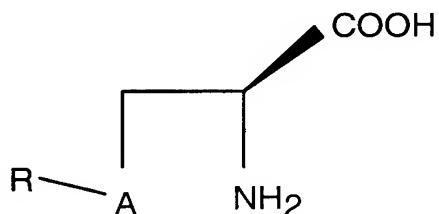
5 In one embodiment, the invention relates to the design, synthesis, and evaluation of prodrugs of L-cysteine and L-selenocysteine, containing a thioglycoside or selenoglycoside on the free thiol or selenol. The protecting group will, in addition to protecting the thiol or selenol from oxidation, permit the targeting of specific sites within

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For example, the galactose protected cysteine shown below will target the liver and will enter the cytoplasm of hepatocytes. Delivering L-cysteine to hepatocytes has numerous uses, including protection against hepatotoxins, such as acetaminophen, and against side effects caused by local radiation treatments.



The cysteine/selenocysteine prodrugs can be depicted by the formula:

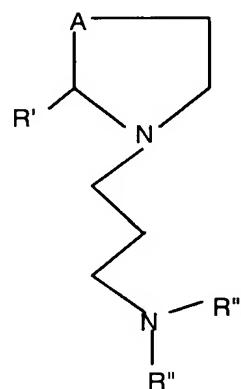


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where A is a sulfur or a selenium, and R is derived from a mono-, di-, or oligo-saccharide, such as ribose, [galactose] galactose, glucose, or mannose.

A second embodiment relates to the design, synthesis, and evaluation of novel prodrugs that are derivatives of cysteamine[s] or selenocysteamine[s], such as of WR compounds, particularly WR-1065. The prodrug strategy is similar to that employed for L-cysteine, using a protecting group R'. [R] R' is typically a sugar, such as ribose. The modified WR prodrugs have numerous uses including protection against the side effects of radiation and chemotherapy, radiation and chemical induced mutations, such as from exposure to radiation during a nuclear accident or chemical spill, and even spontaneous mutations which are the cause of most cancers.

These prodrugs can be described by the [formulas;] formula:



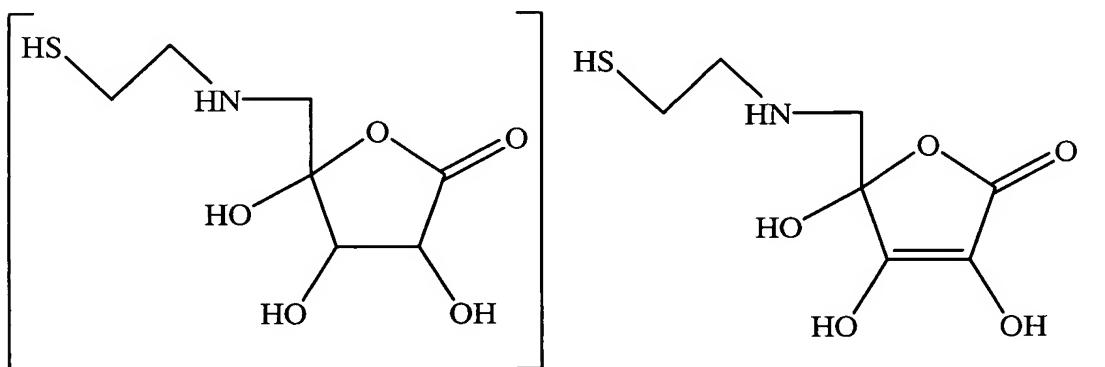
where A is sulfur or selenium, R' is derived from a sugar and has the formula (CHOH)_nCH₂OH, where n is 1 to 5. R' may also be hydrogen, an alkyl or aryl group, such as methyl, ethyl, benzyl, carboxyl, polyhydroxyalkyl, or phenyl, or may also be =O. The R" groups may be the same or different and may be alkyl, alkoxy, or carboxy, such as acetyl, methyl, or ethyl.

These novel thio- and selenol-containing compounds overcome several problems facing the art, including toxicity, water-solubility, and lack of target specificity. First, the protective or preventive activity and clinical utility will be greatly enhanced by converting the cysteine, cysteamine, glutathione, selenocysteine, selenocysteamine, and WR compounds[,] to thiazolidine and [selenazolidone] selenazolidine prodrug forms. These

prodrugs provide a slow release form of the thiol-/selenol-amine, which greatly reduces observed toxicity (with related compounds), but provides the active agent after enzymatic or non-enzymatic biotransformation

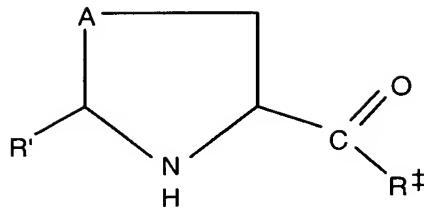
In a third embodiment, the invention relates to the design, synthesis, and 5 evaluation of novel covalent conjugates of thiolamines or selenolamines and antioxidant vitamins, e.g., Vitamin E and Vitamin C. These compounds include conjugates of any of the prodrug compounds of the invention defined above conjugated with Vitamin C or Vitamin E. Also contemplated by the invention are conjugates of antioxidant vitamins with the following thiol- and selenol-amines and derivatives thereof; cysteine, cystine, 10 cysteamine, cystamine, glutathione, selenocysteine, selenocysteamine, selenocystine, selenocystamine, and WR compounds (WR-1065 and WR-33278).

An example, shown below, is a conjugate of cysteamine and Vitamin C.



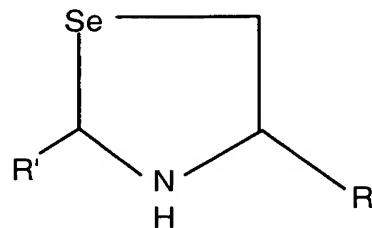
These compounds are effective because protective or preventive treatment of 15 [toxic insult] toxic insults will be far more effective if thiol- or selenol-containing compounds are delivered together with antioxidants such as vitamin C and E, which also play a protective and [preventative] preventive action in the body. The complementary mechanisms of these compounds would increase the overall effectiveness of treatment.

In yet another embodiment, the invention relates to the design, synthesis, and 20 evaluation of novel L-cystein and L-selenocysteine prodrugs which have been modified with ester or amine groups at the carboxylic acid position. These can be described by [formula;] formula:



where A is sulfur or selenium, and R' is derived from a sugar and has the formula $(CHOH)_nCH_2OH$, where n is 1 to 5. R' may also be an alkyl or aryl group, such as methyl, ethyl, benzyl, carboxyl, or phenyl, or may also be =O. R‡ is an alkoxy, such as -OR¹, where R¹ is ethyl[,] or methyl. R‡ may also be an amine group (-NR[†])₂, where the R[†] groups are the same or different and can be hydrogen or an alkyl group, such as methyl.

Yet another embodiment of the invention is the condensation product of a selenolamine and a carbonyl donor characterized by the formula:



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where R is COOH (prodrug of L-selenocysteine) or is H (prodrug of selenocysteamine). R' is derived from a sugar and has the structure $(CHOH)_nCH_2OH$, and where n is 1 to 5; or R' is an alkyl or aryl group, such as methyl, ethyl, benzyl, carboxyl or phenyl; or R' is =O.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

I. **Thioglycoside Prodrugs**

1. *Agent Design*

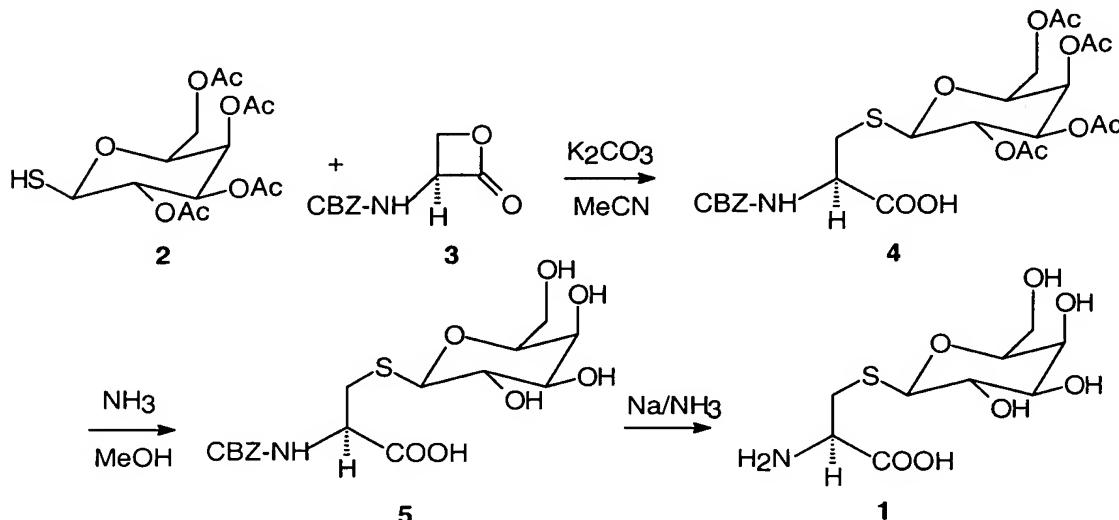
Prodrugs of L-cysteine and L-selenocysteine containing a thioglycoside or selenoglycoside on the free thiol or selenol can be prepared. The protecting group will, in

addition to protecting the thiol or selenol from oxidation, permit the targeting of specific sites within the body.

For example, a galactose protected cysteine will target the liver and will enter the cytoplasm of hepatocytes. Delivering L-cysteine to hepatocytes has numerous uses, including protection against hepatotoxins, such as acetaminophen, and against side effects caused by local radiation treatments.

2. Chemical Synthesis.

The prodrug of L-cysteine (compound 1) was prepared as shown in Scheme 1. The protected thiogalactose analog 2 was alkylated with L-serine [δ -lactone] beta-lactone 3 in the presence of potassium carbonate. The protected thiopyranoside 4 was isolated in 70% yield after purification by silica gel chromatography. The acetate protecting groups were removed by treatment of 4 with methanolic ammonia, giving 5. Sodium in liquid ammonia was then used to remove the amino protecting groups, giving the target prodrug 1.

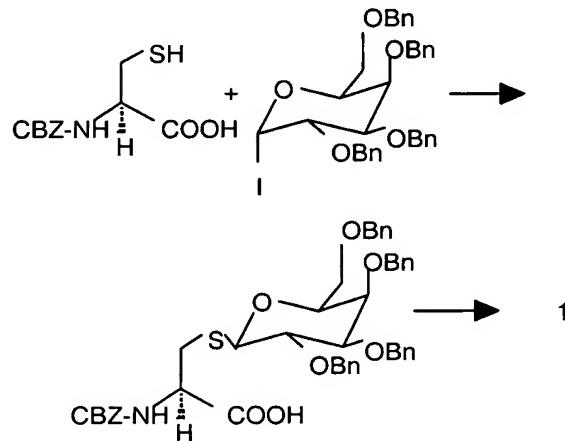


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Scheme I

An alternative route to prodrug 1 features the formation of the thiopyranoside bond by displacement of iodine from a suitably protected galactosyl iodide (Scheme II). This route would eliminate the need to prepare [δ -lactone] beta-lactone 3 (the purification

of which is difficult and not very versatile with respect to the range of [*I*-amino] alpha-amino protecting groups that can be used) and makes it possible to use hydroxyl (on the sugar) and amino (on the cysteine) protecting groups that can be removed in a single reaction to generate the target compound 1.



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Scheme II

II. Thiazolidine Prodrugs of Walter Reed (WR) Compounds

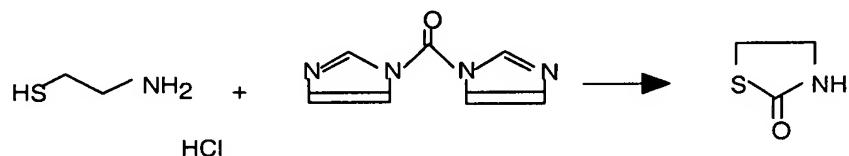
1. Agent Design

Thiazolidine prodrug forms can be prepared from the thiolamine and virtually any carbonyl-containing compound, particularly [the] sugars, such as the aldose monosaccharide, D-ribose, as an aldehyde that results in thiazolidines with superior protective activity. Numerous sugars or alkyl/aryl aldehydes or ketones can be used. These product thiazolidines will undergo non-enzymatic dissociation to liberate the active thiolamine. In addition, the 2-oxo derivatives[,] can be prepared, which require enzymatic action to liberate the active thiolamine.

2. Chemical Synthesis

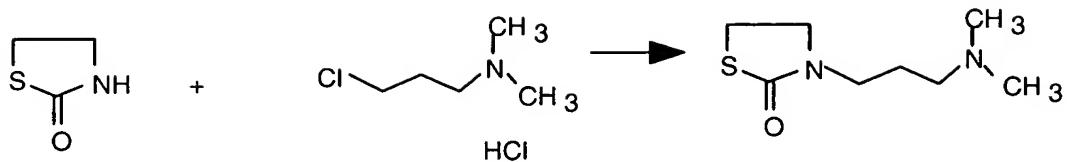
- a. 2-Thiazolidinone (prodrug of cysteamine and starting material for other syntheses)

Carbonyl diimidazole (15.75 g 0.097 mol) was dissolved, with heating, in 150 [ml] mL acetonitrile, which has been degassed and flushed with nitrogen. To this was added, cysteamine hydrochloride (10.01 g, 0.088 mol), potassium carbonate (13.50 g, 0.098 mol), and 18-crown-6 (catalytic amount), and the solution was stirred at reflux (~80°C) for 19 hours. After this time, solvent was removed in vacuo. The crude product was redissolved in 100 [ml] mL 5% sodium carbonate and refluxed for 1 hour, then acidified to pH 2 with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The resulting solid was removed via filtration and the product was extracted from the filtrate into ethyl acetate (12 x 35 [ml] mL). The combined organic portion was washed with 1 M potassium chloride and saturated sodium chloride (50 [ml] mL each), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and dried in vacuo. Yield was [84] 3.8 g, 42%.



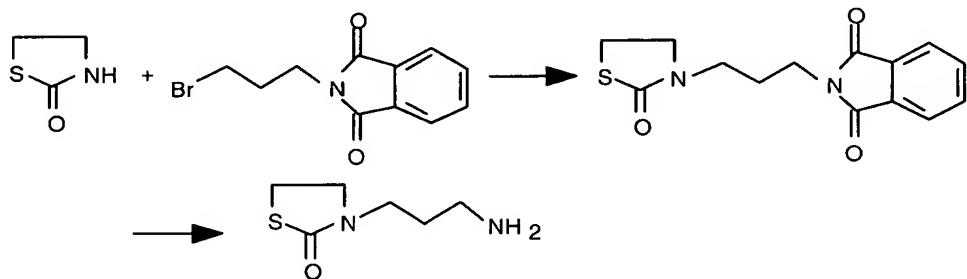
b. (N',N'-Dimethyl-3-aminopropyl)-2-thiazolidinone

To a solution of 2-thiazolidinone (4.15 g, 40.18 mmol) in acetonitrile (60 [ml] mL) were added potassium carbonate (13.3 g 96.2 mmol), N,N-dimethyl-3-aminopropyl chloride hydrochloride (7.63 g, 48.3 mmol), and 18-crown-6 (catalytic amount). The mixture was refluxed for 18 hours, solvent removed in vacuo, then redissolved in dichloromethane and 1 M potassium chloride (40 [ml] mL each). The aqueous phase was isolated and extracted twice with 30 [ml] mL portions of dichloromethane. The combined organic fraction was washed with saturated sodium chloride (~50 [ml] mL), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and dried in vacuo. The crude product was purified via silica gel chromatography, using a 10:1 ratio of silica gel A, 200-425 mesh, and eluting with 5% methanol in chloroform, yielding 1.15 g (15%) pure product.



c. *3-(3[]-Aminopropyl)-2-thiazolidinone*

To a solution of 2-thiazolidinone (0.994 g, 9.64 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 [ml] mL) were added N-phthalimido-3-bromopropylamine (2.88 g, 10.7 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.64 g, 11.9 mmol), and 18-crown-6 (catalytic amount). The mixture was refluxed about 17 hours, solvent was removed in *vacuo*, and the resulting solid was redissolved in 1 M potassium chloride and [dichloromethane] dichloromethane (~25 [ml] mL each). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with 2 x 25 [ml] mL dichloromethane. The combined organic fraction was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and dried in *vacuo*. The crude product was recrystallized from acetone/methanol to give 1.54 g (55% yield). To a warmed solution of the phthalimido protected amine (1.53 g, 5.27 mmol) in 6:1 isopropanol:water was added sodium borohydride (1.01 g, 26.7 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 22 hours. Glacial acetic acid (5.4 [ml] mL) was added, and the solution was stirred at 80°C for 2 hours, then the solution was cooled and dried in *vacuo*. The product was redissolved in 6 N hydrochloric acid, washed with ether (2 x 30 [ml] mL), then dried in *vacuo*. The product was purified via recrystallization from hot water.



Similar procedures are employed to produce the terminal monomethylated form, as well as the terminal N-acetyl compound. In addition, various [ally[!]] allyl or aryl aldehydes or ketones are employed to produce the corresponding allyl or aryl substituent at the 2 position, as opposed to the 2-oxo derivatives presented above.

5 Radioprotection in *E. coli* AB1157

A well characterized bacterial system was used as an initial screen for radioprotective activity of the novel compounds. A single colony of the bacteria, growing on a plate of LB medium (10 g tryptone, 5 g yeast extract, plus 5 g NaCl in 1 L water), was inoculated into 2 mL LB and incubated overnight. 20 mL LB medium were then 10 inoculated with 600 μ L of the overnight culture, and incubated with shaking at 37°C, 250 rpm. The cells were collected and washed with phosphate buffered saline. At this point the bacteria could be irradiated, treated with drug, etc., as outlined below. After dilution of the treated cells to 100 cells per 100 μ L, they are plated out and incubated overnight. Cell viability is then measured by colony forming ability.

15 Growth curves were generated for the bacteria in the absence of any treatment to provide experience with basic handling as well as important baseline information. The radiation dose response of the system was investigated irradiating bacterial cultures in a Shepherd Mark I ^{137}Cs irradiator over a dose range of 0 to 1 kGy. The dose-response curves are linear and reproducible from day to day. From these data, a radiation dose of 20 0.6 kGy was chosen for the initial radioprotection experiments in order to achieve approximately a 0.1% survival in the unprotected cultures, a common target for these types of studies.

The toxicity of the compounds of interest in this system was explored. Administering the 2-oxocysteamine prodrug completely eliminated the profound toxicity 25 observed with cysteamine itself; neither WR-1065 nor its 2-oxo prodrug produced any toxicity in this assay.

Radioprotection experiments were also conducted in the bacterial system. For these experiments, the bacteria were grown to log phase and then treated with the agent of

choice (parent, prodrug, or positive control) for 1 hour before irradiation at 0.6 kGy. Surviving fraction compared to that seen in control (untreated) cells, which were not irradiated, was then calculated. The positive [control] controls homocysteine thiolactone (HCTL) and WR-1065 showed the greatest amount of protection.

5 III. Covalent Conjugates of Thiol- or Selenol-amines and Antioxidant Vitamins

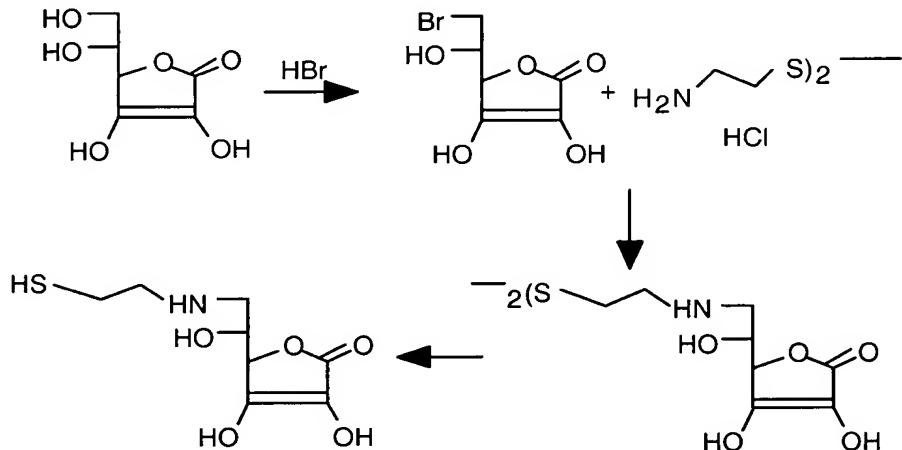
1. Agent Design

The present invention focuses on the antioxidant vitamins C and E, and the thiol or selenol agents, cyst(e)ine, cyst(e)amine, N-acetylcysteine, glutathione, WR-1065/WR-33278, [selenocysteine, and selenocysteamine] selenocyst(e)ine, and selenocyst(e)amine.

10 This represents a minimum of 24 combinations of the two classes. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other antioxidants can be conjugated to these thiol- or selenol-containing compounds.

2. Chemical Synthesis

15 The schemes below summarize potential approaches using cysteamine for illustrative purposes. Many permutations are available.



**IV. Modified Prodrugs of L-Cysteine [of] or [L-Selenochysteine] L-
Selenocysteine**

1. Agent Design

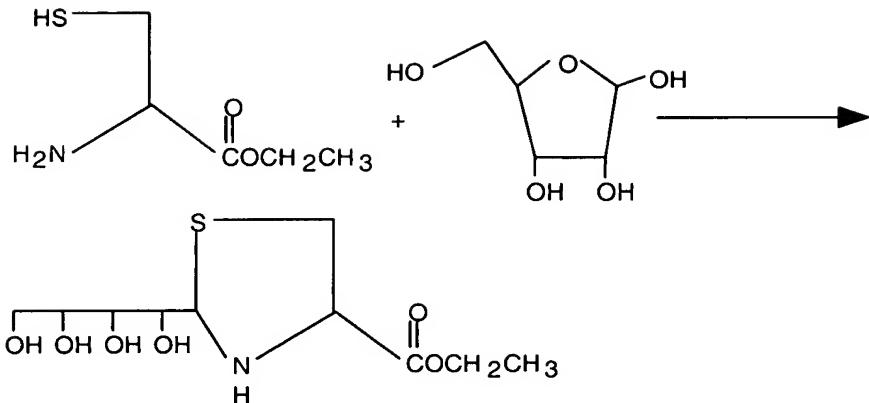
These prodrugs possess a modified carboxyl group compared to unmodified prodrugs of L-cysteine and L-selenocysteine. The purpose of the modification is to reduce the hydrophilicity of the prodrugs and improve their cellular uptake and retention in the body. The modifications include converting the carboxyl group to an ester or amide functionality.

2. Chemical Synthesis

Ester prodrugs were prepared beginning with commercially available L-cysteine methyl or ethyl ester. The ester is combined with an equimolar amount of carbonyl donor, i.e., acetaldehyde, the aldose monosaccharide, D-ribose, or phenyl chloroformate. The amide prodrugs were prepared by the initial synthesis of L-cysteine amides (not commercially available) from L-cysteine and the appropriate amine, such as ammonia, methylamine, or dimethylamine. The synthesized L-cysteine amides were then reacted with an equimolar amount of carbonyl donor, i.e., acetaldehyde, the aldose monosaccharide, D-ribose, or phenyl chloroformate.

Modified prodrugs of L-selenocysteine can be constructed in an identical fashion. However, L-selenocysteine methyl or ethyl ester are prepared by the esterification of L-selenocysteine with methanol or ethanol because these compounds are not commercially available.

For example, the reaction of L-cysteine ethyl ester and D-ribose may be as follows;



V. Selenazolidines: Modified Prodrugs of Selenocysteine and Selenocysteamine

1. Agent Design

Current selenium supplements rely on inorganic forms. While these forms have some value, they are considered more toxic than necessary, and are unlikely to be useful in cancer chemoprevention or in AIDS supplementation. Several organoselenium compounds, which appear to be less toxic in general than the inorganic forms, have been proposed for in vivo use, but the full potential of this strategy has not yet been realized. In general, however, it is very clear that the chemical form in which selenium is introduced consistently shows a marked influence on biological outcomes.

Selenocysteine is an organic form that is present in the body and is now recognized as the 21st amino acid used in protein synthesis. Due to its differential metabolism, it represents the biochemically superior form in which to supply the body with selenium.

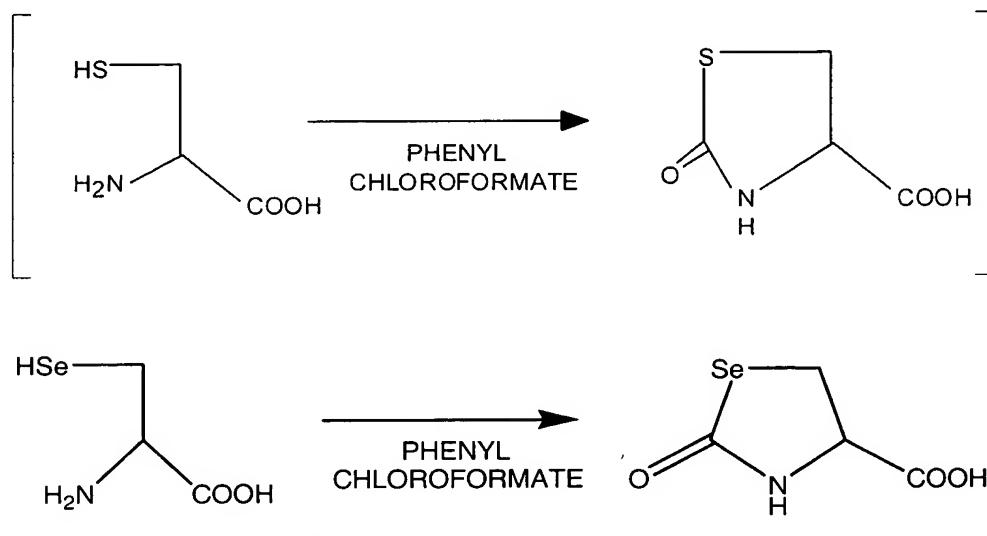
Unfortunately, selenocysteine is chemically unstable and difficult to handle. Therefore, prodrug forms of the amino acid have been designed which represent chemically superior forms. Similar arguments hold for selenocysteamine as well.

2. Chemical Synthesis

Selenocysteine/selenocysteamine prodrugs can be synthesized by the chemical condensation of the selenolamine with a carbonyl donor. Alkyl [or alkyl] or aryl

aldehydes or ketones can be used, including [simply] simple donors such as acetaldehyde or benzaldehyde, or aldose or ketose mono- or di-saccharides. In addition, carbonyl donors such as phenyl chloroformate can be used to produce 2-oxo derivatives.

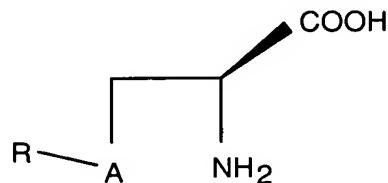
For example, the reaction of L-selenocysteine and phenyl chloroformate is
5 illustrated.



10 While this invention has been described with reference to certain specific embodiments and examples, it will be recognized by those skilled in the art that many variations are possible without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention, and that the invention, as described by the claims, is intended to cover all changes and modifications of the invention which do not depart from the spirit of the invention.

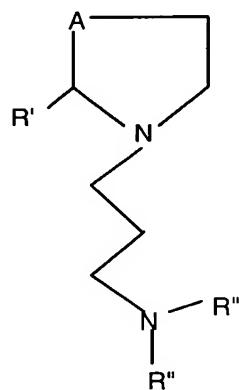
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Disclosed is a prodrug[s] of the formula:



where A is a sulfur or a selenium, and R is derived from a mono-, di-, or oligo-
[5]saccharide.

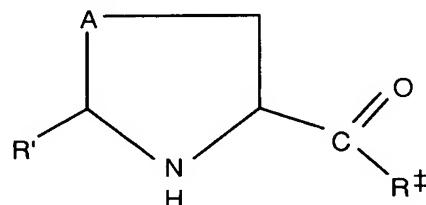
Also disclosed is a prodrug of the [formulas;] formula:



where A is sulfur or selenium, R' is derived from a sugar and R' has the formula
(CHOH)_nCH₂OH, where n is 1 to 5, or R' is an alkyl or aryl group, or
R' is =O, and the R'' groups may be the same or different and may be hydrogen, alkyl,
10 alkoxy, or carboxy.

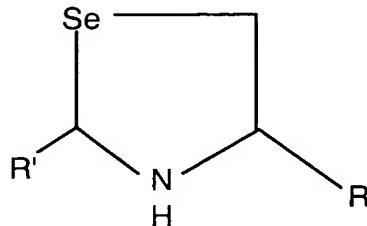
Also disclosed is a conjugate of an antioxidant vitamin and a thiolamine or
selenolamine.

Also disclosed is a prodrug of the [formulas;] formula:



where A is sulfur or selenium, and R' is derived from a sugar and R' has the formula $(\text{CHOH})_n\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, where n is 1 to 5, or R' is also [be] an alkyl or aryl group, or R' is =O, and R[‡] is an alkoxy[,] or an amine group.

Also disclosed is a prodrug of the formula:



5

where R is COOH or H, and R' is derived from a sugar and R' has the formula $(\text{CHOH})_n\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, where n is 1 to 5, or R' is an alkyl or aryl group, or R' is =O.